



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

defendant is described as lieutenant of the tower, whereas he was proceeded against in the spring of 1686 for holding a commission as colonel in the army, and was not made lieutenant of the tower till the spring of 1687, fully a year after this event. Still less excusable is Mr. Robertson's conjecture in his note upon the Exclusion Bill (p. 424), where he tells us that his text is made from a document found among the papers of the House of Lords and printed in the *Historical Manuscripts Commission Report*, XI, appendix, part II, 283, pp. 195-197. He points out that it differs throughout from the version printed in Adams and Stephens's *Documents* (taken from Cobbett, *Parliamentary History*, IV, 1136), and that it is probably the original text. He omits to consider that the bill in Cobbett is dated May 15, 1679, while that in the *Historical Manuscripts Commission Report* is dated November 15, 1680, which indicates that the former is the text of the bill introduced in the spring of 1679 and blocked by the prorogation and subsequent dissolution of Parliament, while the latter is the bill which passed the Commons in the autumn of 1680 and was defeated in the Lords. The external features of the book are most attractive.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

Colección de Libros y Documentos referentes á la Historia de América. Volumes I, II and III. (Madrid: Victoriano Suárez. 1904. Pp. xv, 420; lxxiii, 479; 517.)

THIS collection has but recently been undertaken, and three volumes have appeared. Volume I is entitled *Relación de las Misiones de la Compañía de Jesús en el País de los Maynas*, and its author is Francisco de Figueroa, S. J., a Spanish-American who suffered martyrdom in the Maynas country in 1666. His relation or report was written in 1661, by order of his provincial, he having been fitted for that task by his extensive labors among the Indians in the Maynas country—the district about the head waters of the Amazon. The book is a typical Jesuit relation, in part a series of reports and letters edited by Figueroa. It shows much keen observation of Indian life and manners, and describes some of their superstitions and rites. It is happily written and makes enjoyable reading. Three appendixes relating to the missions of the Maynas country in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries supply later desirable information. Volumes II and III are the first two instalments of Pedro Gutiérrez de Santa Clara's *Quinquenarios* or *Historia de las guerras civiles del Perú (1544-1548)* y de otros sucesos de las Indias, and this work will be completed in three more volumes. Santa Clara was a Spanish-Indian mestizo, probably illegitimate, a part of the scenes that he describes so vividly, and one feels glad to know that he was not of the priestly class. These two volumes detail very minutely the first revolt against Spanish authority in the New World, and many delightful pages are given us of plots and counter-plots between the Spanish viceroy, Blasco Núñez Vela, and Gonçalo Pizarro, who led the

revolt; and later, when the latter attained his ends, the plots formed against him by lesser men, who were desirous of rule. The interesting fact is brought out that the ordinances made for the colony by virtue of Las Casas's representations in Spain were the direct cause of the first insurrection. The document is admirably although somewhat diffusely written, and is highly valuable to the student of South American history.

The defects of the series are obvious. No list of the documents to be published has been sent out, so that the public knows neither the scope nor the extent of the volumes to be issued; a recent prospectus announces that there are now in preparation Alonso de Çorita's hitherto unpublished *Relación de las cosas notables de la Nueva España*; the rare *Comentarios de lo acaecido en las jornadas que hizo á las Indias*, together with unpublished documents; and various historical-geographical relations concerning Central America. A personal letter from Señor Graiño, of the publishing house, states that he intends to publish three or four volumes each year, and that the collection will contain the "most important and unpublished documents" that come to his notice, concerning either North or South America, provided that authors and originals are Spanish. One already selected is the unpublished *Historia de la conquista, pérdida y restauración del reino y provincias de la Nueva México* by Juan de Villagutierre y Sotomayor.

There is no general editor and hence no general introduction, a most serious lack. The volumes are not published chronologically. Annotation is deplorably weak, being limited to bibliographical notes in the several introductions, and to notes showing erasures in the original manuscript, and corrections made by the immediate editor. A few good maps and plans, of which the Spanish archives contain many in manuscript, would help the series out wonderfully, but the illustrations appear to be limited to those contained in the original document. A slightly greater outlay by the publishers would greatly enhance the value of the series, and would justify a higher price per volume. The bibliographical notes are valuable, and the introduction accompanying each volume or work is useful. It has been suggested to the publishers that a number of documents on Louisiana, Florida, and Cuba would be welcomed in the United States.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Die amerikanische Revolution, 1775-1783. Entwicklungsgeschichte der Grundlagen zum Freistaat wie zum Weltreich unter Hervorhebung des deutschen Anteils. Für das deutsche und amerikanische Volk geschrieben von ALBERT PFISTER. (Stuttgart and Berlin: J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung Nachfolger. 1904. Pp. x, 400; vi, 429.)

THE author of this new history of the American Revolution betrays a rather haphazard knowledge of the bibliography of his subject, but on the whole has written a book so full of suggestion and new points of